

250  
65  
VOLUME 72 NUMBER 20

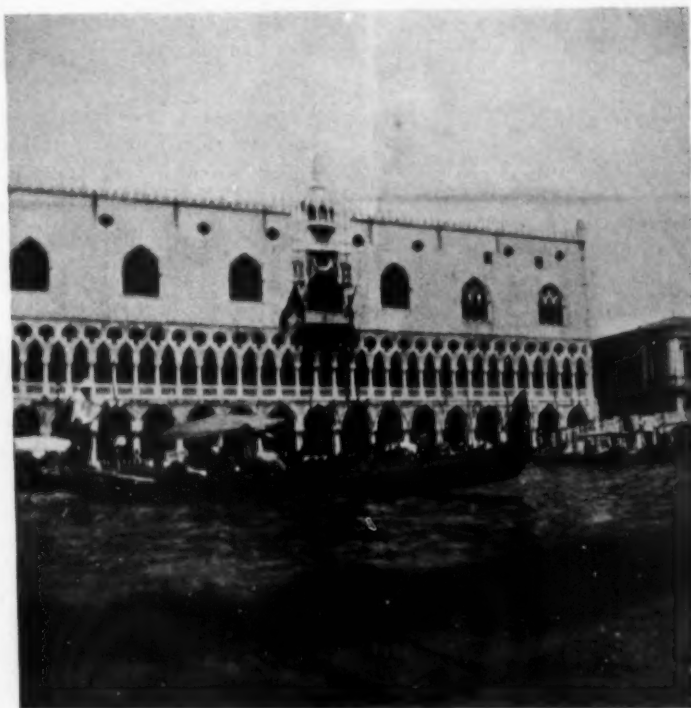
JANUARY 17, 1914

PRICE 5 CENTS

250  
65  
JAN 19 1914  
UNIV. OF MICH

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A-WEEKLY-NEWSMAGAZINE



CHAUTAUQUANS AND THE DOGES' PALACE

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN

## A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Official Publication of Chautauqua Institution, A System of Popular Education. Published Every Saturday.

Yearly Subscription, \$2.00. Single Copies, 5c.

Foreign postage per year 65c; to Canada, 52c, free to Mexico, Cuba, American possessions and Shanghai, China.

Entered June 3, 1913, at the postoffice at Chautauqua, N. Y., as second class matter, under Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

### CONTENTS, JANUARY 17, 1914

<b>Highways and Byways.....</b>	<b>387</b>
Exemplifying the New Freedom in Business; Two Dreaded Diseases and Social Reform; The Progressive Postal Service; Education, Children and Defectives; Quaker Activities.	
<b>Chautauqua Day.....</b>	<b>391</b>
<b>The Department Store Social Secretary.....</b>	<b>392</b>
II. Some of Her People and Her Problems. Illustrated. Mottalena Shallus.	
<b>Art Galleries in Washington, D. C. Illustrated..</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>The Blue Grotto. Illustrated.....</b>	<b>396</b>
C. L. Babcock.	
<b>C. L. S. C. Round Table. Illustrated.....</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Highways Club.....</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Talk about Books.....</b>	<b>398</b>

#### CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Managing Editor

Chautauqua, N. Y.

N. Y. Office: 23 Union Sq. Chicago Office: 801 Fine Arts Bldg.

## CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

A SYSTEM OF POPULAR EDUCATION

FOUNDED IN 1874

BY LEWIS MILLER AND JOHN H. VINCENT

Chancellor, John H. Vincent. President, George E. Vincent. Director, Arthur E. Bestor.

#### EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

Lyman Abbott, Editor "The Outlook," New York.  
Jane Addams, Hull-House, Chicago.  
John Graham Brooks, Cambridge, Mass.  
Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University.  
E. B. Bryan, President Colgate University.  
Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin.  
W. H. P. Faunce, President Brown University.  
J. M. Gibson, London, England.  
Frank W. Gunsaulus, Pres. Armour Institute, Chicago.  
G. Stanley Hall, President Clark University.  
Jesse L. Hurlbut, Newark, New Jersey.  
Henry E. Legler, Librarian Chicago Public Library.  
F. G. Peabody, Harvard University.  
George Adam Smith, Prin. Aberdeen Univ., Scotland.  
Charles Dean Williams, P. E. Bishop of Michigan.

#### BRANCHES OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM

1. Summer Assembly—8 weeks—July and August.
  2. Summer Schools—6 weeks—July and August.
  3. Home Reading—throughout the year.
- General Offices: Chautauqua, New York; New York Office, 23 Union Square; Chicago Office, 801 Fine Arts Building.

### Editor's Desk

Local celebrations of "Chautauqua Day" on February 23, the birthday anniversary of Bishop (now Chancellor) John H. Vincent, have increased in number every year since the suggestion was first made. The idea of making this an annual occasion for a demonstration of the Chautauqua spirit appeals to Chautauquans everywhere.

\* \* \*

Influence of the Chautauqua Movement has no adequate measure. Its chief distinction doubtless lies in the demonstration of possibilities of education for adults whose conventional "school days" are over. Its emphasis upon education as a life-long process—for all the people all the time—not a school or college monopoly for the few, has had much to do with determining the modern American attitude towards educational theory and practice.

\* \* \*

Definite suggestions regarding ways to make observances of Chautauqua Day of value to betterment forces in your own community appear on the Round Table page of this issue of The Chautauquan. Preparation in advance is necessary to make celebrations effective.

\* \* \*

Elaborate programs, however, are by no means a necessity. A simple "get together" of Chautauquans is the essential thing. A Chautauqua experience meeting invariably brings out life-stories of extraordinary variety and vital human interest, and this 40th anniversary year of the founding of Chautauqua is a most appropriate time to inaugurate the get together experience.

\* \* \*

Chautauqua Day is bound to raise the practical question: How may the Chautauqua spirit best serve the community life of which we are a part today? Concrete answers to this question will make your celebrations especially significant.

\* \* \*

Readers say:

"We are few in number as yet but very much in earnest. The work is new to us but we are more than pleased with the books and what your Weekly Newsmagazine brings to us."

"Am so much pleased with the course; it makes so many other subjects in literature more interesting and lucid."

# THE CHAUTAUQUAN A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 20

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1914

Price 5 cents

## HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

### Exemplifying the New Freedom in Business

The Wilson administration has no faith in "good trusts" and does not advocate mere regulation of private monopoly. It wishes to dissolve the monopolies and to increase competition in business in the interest of the smaller firms and of the public. It does not propose to emasculate the Sherman trust act; it will try to supplement and clarify it. Meantime it is seeking various monopolies and combinations to dissolve voluntarily and readjust themselves to the new ideas and conditions. In this enterprise it is meeting with much success. Those who believe in combination and in the policy of regulation have their doubts as to the wisdom and ultimate economy of the Wilson-Bryan-McReynolds policy, but it is now plain to all that the administration is firm, determined and confident, and that its own policy is to have a thorough trial. Voluntary dissolution is to be encouraged and welcomed, for it is the desire of the administration to protect business and investments; but there is to be no hesitation in using the law and the courts against injurious combinations that fail to read the signs of the times.

Two recent developments are very notable and significant. One is the voluntary reorganization of the so-called telephone trust, the combination of the Bell telephone interests and the Western Union Telegraph. This reorganization, it is stated, is to cause no loss to the people and no abandonment of any improvement effected in recent years, such as the cheap "night letter," the sending of telegraphic messages through the telephone, etc. On the contrary, the service is to be improved in various ways. At the same time

telephone competition is to be restored, discrimination against rival companies is to be discontinued, and independents will be permitted to use the Bell lines under certain stipulated conditions. The telephone is one of the natural monopolies, and so is the telegraph. Yet if the dissolution brings improvement without increase in charges; if the public benefits in many directions and suffers in none, the Wilson policy will be vindicated even in this case. Time alone can determine the wisdom of insisting on more telephone competition instead of on more complete regulation of more complete monopoly in this sphere.

The other important development is the announcement of J. P. Morgan and Company that the firm has retired from a score or more directorates of great corporations and expects to retire from still more. The reasons for this step were frankly given in a statement from which we quote these sentences:

"The necessity of attending many board meetings has been so serious a burden upon our time that we have long wished to withdraw from the directorates of many corporations. Most of these directorships we have accepted with reluctance, and only because we felt constrained to keep in touch with properties which we had reorganized, or whose securities we had recommended to the public, both here and abroad. An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to the directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections. Indeed, it may be, in view of the change in sentiment upon the subject, that we shall be in a better position to serve such properties and their security holders if we are not directors."

The sentiment alluded to is real and strong. Legislation against "interlocking directorates" is proposed in and out of Congress. The evil of

such entangling alliances is widely recognized. When the same interests control many different and often competing corporations monopoly is the direct or indirect result. Favoritism, high prices, unprofitable contracts are further consequences, for the same men often act as buyers and sellers at the same time. The Morgan action will be followed by similar action on the part of other syndicates and bankers. It came as a great surprise, but it is seen to have been wise and opportune. All such things are implied in "the new freedom" proclaimed by the President and his supporters. The new freedom is more equality of opportunity, less privilege, more healthy rivalry in all business, big and little. To repeat, this policy is "up" for a thorough test. By its fruits it will be known and judged. The alternative is not standpatism, but controlled and rigorously regulated monopoly, with public ownership beyond.



### Two Dreaded Diseases and Social Reform

One of the greatest achievements of modern times is the conquest of diseases that used to be dreaded as human scourges. Science and philanthropy have played almost equal parts in this conquest, and social reform has been an important factor. The death rate has been lowered; the average expectancy of life has been raised; infant mortality has been reduced.

The "white plague" or tuberculosis is still claiming heavy toll everywhere, but science has mastered the problem, and it rests with society to eradicate this disease. We may never have a vaccine or serum for tuberculosis; recent researches are said to show that the tubercle bacillus is invincible, and that no other germ can destroy it. But we also know that the healthy and vigorous human body is tubercle-proof. The germ may enter the system but it can find no lodgment there; it cannot feed on healthy tissue. In the words of a recent medical writer, tuberculosis "is a disease of the poor, the submerged; a disease developed in sunlessness, cold, starvation, misery; in the overworked, exhausted, anxious body; in the body devitalized by previous diseases, of which alcoholism is pre-eminent."

Two conclusions follow from this. One is that the best social cure for tuberculosis is prevention. The other is that incipient cases may be cured by removal to healthy surroundings and by abundant food and rest. We are acting more

and more on these conclusions. We are attacking darkness and filth, sweating and overwork, undue congestion and disease-breeding habits of life. National, state and municipal legislation is being enacted or advocated that, by reforming living and working conditions, will eliminate the white plague. The task is gigantic in one sense, since there are many evils to remedy, but it is simple in another. The way is clear, and many forces are marching toward the goal.

A more dreaded and still mysterious and baffling disease is cancer. Science is wrestling with it, but progress is slow. The various cancer research societies have learned much in recent years, but no cure or serum for cancer has been discovered. The origin of the disease remains unknown. Surgery is advised for most cases that admit of operations, and a nation-wide anti-cancer propaganda has been started by leading physicians, in the hope of preventing delay in resorting to surgery, for in hundreds of cases delay is the fatal thing. However, in cancers of the skin and in other superficial cancers radium seems to work cures that are all but miraculous. The radium treatment is, unfortunately, so costly that only the very rich can afford it. One application of radium costs several thousand dollars. The ores that produce radium are privately owned in Europe as well as in this country, but there are public lands here that are supposed to have radium deposits. A movement has sprung up for the withdrawal of all such land from public entry and for the conservation and nationalization of radium-bearing ores and deposits. Congress and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, sympathize with this movement, and early legislation to nationalize radium may be expected.

But this will not be enough. There is a creditable and characteristic movement in this country for the transfer of private radium-bearing deposits to public control and for the establishment of several hospitals for the free treatment of poor victims of the cancer malady. Col. du Pont of Delaware, the owner of the richest radium deposits, has offered to transfer them to the government. Money, he said, should not be considered, and commercial exploitation of sickness, misery and despair should not be tolerated by society. This sentiment is bound to spread. American beneficence is famous, and never was so moving an appeal made to it as in the case of cancer and its radium treatment. The effect of this treatment should not be overestimated; cau-



tion and further experimentation are necessary, but experimentation alone demands freer use of radium than is now possible, when one gram of the precious agent costs \$180,000. The good work should go on.



### The Progressive Postal Service

The Post-Office Department is giving an exceedingly good account of itself, and it is becoming more and more popular. It is now a progressive and alert institution, although there is still much to be desired in it. It reports a surplus of nearly \$4,000,000, and it is said that this is an actual surplus, not a fictitious one.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson, is an advocate of government acquisition, ownership, and (reasonable) operation of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country in connection with the postal service. He is now studying the various questions that are involved in their transfer from private or semi-public to public control, and in due time he promises a full report with recommendations on the subject. No immediate legislation is contemplated in the premises, but the very suggestion of telegraph and telephone nationalization has taken away the breath of many conservatives, even among the supporters of the Wilson administration.

An active discussion of the subject is in progress. Is public ownership desirable? Will it be efficient and economical? Will it not create a new army of spoilsmen? Will it not give the party in power too much political influence, and thus make reform more difficult? Besides, why not let well enough alone? Is not governmental control of telegraph and telephone corporations sufficient to protect the public and insure adequate service at proper rates? Such are the questions asked by opponents.

But the argument is by no means one-sided. Mr. Burleson has considerable support in the progressive press. European precedents are appealed to, as well as the spirit of our own postal legislation. War emergencies are likewise urged, even though we are a peaceful nation and expect to remain such and avoid war in the future. The President's position on the question is unknown; he may not be called upon to consider it during his present term, and he is known to be averse to dealing with matters that are not ripe or vital.

Whatever may happen, two of the late postal reforms have proved remarkably successful in spite of restrictions and handicaps. The parcel

post has surpassed all expectations; recent reductions of charges and increases of weight limits have more than justified themselves, and further improvements have been ordered. In March the service will be extended to books and other publications now excluded, and a serious discrimination against education and culture will be abolished to everybody's satisfaction. The parcel post is yielding a good profit, and it is a foregone conclusion that it will be steadily and rapidly extended. The railroads, however, are complaining—with justice—that they are paid for parcel carrying at the old rates when the weight limits of parcels have been raised again and again. They will doubtless be granted an increase of pay; at present a commission is studying the matter. That the government intends no injustice to the railroads may be taken for granted.

The postal savings bank is also successful. The number of depositors at the end of the last fiscal year was 331,000, while the aggregate of deposits was \$34,000,000. This amount has come out of hiding places, little private hoards, and has been restored to circulation. The banks have suffered no perceptible loss, as they admit; every interest has benefited by the postal savings bank. The maximum limit of individual deposits will have to be raised; it is now \$500, and it is too low. Aliens are still sending millions to the old world for safe-keeping, but the postal bank will gradually wean them of that habit.

Our government is largely judged as a business firm, by the postal service. Efficiency and enterprise in this service will remove many objections to the assumption of additional business functions, at home or in distant possessions.



### Education, Children and Defectives

The complaint that the public school system "lumps" everything and sacrifices the superior as well as the inferior children to the average pupil, has long been familiar. Educators would like to introduce more scientific methods, to study the individual child, to divide the classes that are admittedly too large, and to deal in some special way with each special type. Unfortunately, alike conservatism and economy must be reckoned with, and in many cases politicians starve the boards of education because they can not "use" them in their campaigns and their machine-building.

Still, progress is being made in several direc-

tions. The "system" is being stretched here and there, forced to make exceptions and allowances. Open-air schools have been established for the benefit of anaemic children, or children threatened with consumption. Medical inspection has been established, and the nurse has a recognized place in the progressive school system. Defective children are segregated and placed under proper care.

A recent bulletin of the federal bureau of education lucidly pointed out how many problems, wholly or largely unsuspected by the ordinary layman, confront the intelligent educator in every school-room of normal size. He finds there average children, precocious children, sub-normal children, defective children, children suffering from some curable malady or trouble that hampers their development, children that are too hungry and neglected to pursue their studies. How to take a miscellaneous, mixed group and separate it into proper sub-groups for educational, social and medical purposes, is assuredly no simple question. But even a complex and difficult question has its obvious and urgent aspects, and these can be attacked at once.

In New York, for example, a clearing house for mental defectives has been established by certain officials and private citizens. The charities and the educational department are co-operating in this work and it is directed by Prof. Max S. Schlapp, the psychologist. Private contributions cannot be depended upon indefinitely in a matter which should naturally be undertaken by the public authorities concerned.

What the New York clearing house for mental defectives is, as well as what it does, will be gathered from the following letter or appeal which was signed by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, president of the medical board of Randall's Island Hospital for Atypical Children:

One needs to spend but a few hours at the clearing house to realize the importance and value of the work which Dr. Schlapp and his associate workers, both lay and professional, are doing—a work founded on the broad basis of humanity and scientific philanthropy, and conducted in a true spirit of altruism.

The clearing house, as I have observed it, is a veritable hive of scientific industry. Patients are referred to it from the schools, from the children's courts, from various charitable and philanthropic societies, etc., and many of them are brought by their relatives or friends. At present there are 147 charitable and other insti-

tutions, exclusive of the children's court, hospitals, and public schools, that send patients to the clearing house for examination and report. These patients are subjected to most careful scientific mental and physical tests. The mental or psychological tests—that is, the tests to determine the patient's mental or intelligence age as compared with his actual age—are made by the Binet method. This method enables the examiner to determine with reasonable certainty the mental status of the subject—that is, the degree of his mental development—and to classify him accordingly. At the same time, the family history is inquired into with reference to the existence in the ancestry of a neuropathic or psychopathic taint, such as insanity, epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, alcoholism, criminality, moral obliquity, or other prenatal influences. Inquiry is also made in respect to the personal history of the patient from infancy to the present time, especially with reference to mental peculiarities, schooling, occupations, environment, etc., all of which is carefully recorded. These patients are also examined with reference to the existence of physical disorders or defects of a medical or surgical nature, the removal of which might affect an arrest of the mental retardation which is sometimes mistaken for psychopathic mental defect. Subsequently, these patients are seen at their homes, if they have any, by intelligent visiting nurses, and if it is found that they cannot be properly cared for at home, as is frequently the case, they are sent to Randall's Island or to State institutions for that class.

Eventually every public school will have a branch of some such clearing-house. For the present, co-operation between the medical inspection service of the school system and a general clearing house for the city or county or other unit is all that is advocated. Charitable and educational organizations supported by taxes or contributions should unite in establishing a clearing-house. Other measures and institutions would follow.



Quakers are objecting vigorously to uses which trades put their name to, and are taking steps to secure the passage of state laws prohibiting the employment of the name of any religious body to boom the sale of foods, drinks and wearing apparel. Reputation for honesty gained by them they object to having used to help the sale of whiskey. Quakers are also actively enlisting in a second abolition cause, as they term it. Contract prison labor in some states is virtual slavery. There has recently been amalgamation of reform committees and leagues, some of Chicago, some Philadelphia and one New York, into a National Vigilance Association. The form of vice attacked especially is the white slave traffic. In this social work both liberal and orthodox Friends are joined, although in spots there are heard outcries from orthodox Friends that co-operation with liberals ought not to obtain.



## CHAUTAUQUA DAY, FEBRUARY 23

If you have not yet taken part in a Chautauqua Day on February 23, let us remind you that this is an important date, since on this day in 1832 was born Chautauqua's famous Chancellor, Bishop John H. Vincent.

People all over the wide world recognize the importance of Chautauqua Day for they know how much this American Movement has given to the world.

This is your chance to begin arrangements for Chautauqua Day next February 23, 1914. Every town which recollects what Chautauqua has meant to it—and what town does not?—will feel proud to inaugurate some movement for the bettering of the community on February 23. Let public-spirited men and women arouse a higher interest at this time in broad work for public education.

### HOW TO PLAN FOR A CHAUTAUQUA RALLY

1. Secure a good speaker. Many a town has a man of some distinction, a lawyer, judge, physician, minister, newspaper editor, head of the schools, etc., who can show not only how this "Chautauqua Century" has influenced the whole community but is ever widening its message.

2. If you have an active Circle you

can safely trust the development of a rally to its members.

3. In many towns are "Societies of the Hall in the Grove." These are organizations of graduates. Enlist them and give them a share of responsibility. If you have no S. H. G. this is the time to develop one. Call a meeting of all graduates in town. Ask the office at Chautauqua, New York, to send you a plan for an S. H. G.

4. Form a committee to discover how many kinds of Chautauquans your town represents: Some have never been C. L. S. C. members but are deeply interested in other phases of Chautauqua and are most loyal Chautauquans. Some have been summer residents at Chautauqua, or students in the Summer Schools, and are always glad to develop enthusiasm.

4. Send notices to the papers, and spread abroad the feeling that *once a Chautauquan is always a Chautauquan*.

### PROGRAM HINTS FOR CHAUTAUQUA DAY

*Quotations* from Tributes sent to Bishop Vincent on his 80th birthday (see June Chautauquan, 1912).

*Symposium.* Brief Personal Experiences by C. L. S. C. Members.

*Selections* from Bishop Vincent's "Autobiography" (see file in public li-

brary). This was published in The Northwestern Christian Advocate for 1910 and is full of most interesting material. Many Methodist churches and preachers would have files. It might be discussed under different heads: (a) educational opportunities, (b) personal influences, (c) contact with famous men, etc.

*Reading.* From article on Bishop Vincent's famous "Palestine Class" (published in The Chautauquan for December 6, 1913).

*Selection.* "How Chautauqua Reached South Africa" (see article in The Chautauquan for next week, January 24, 1914).

*Summary.* The Round World which Bishop Vincent's influence has reached (reference to the Round Table Department of The Chautauquan for recent years will give many interesting incidents).

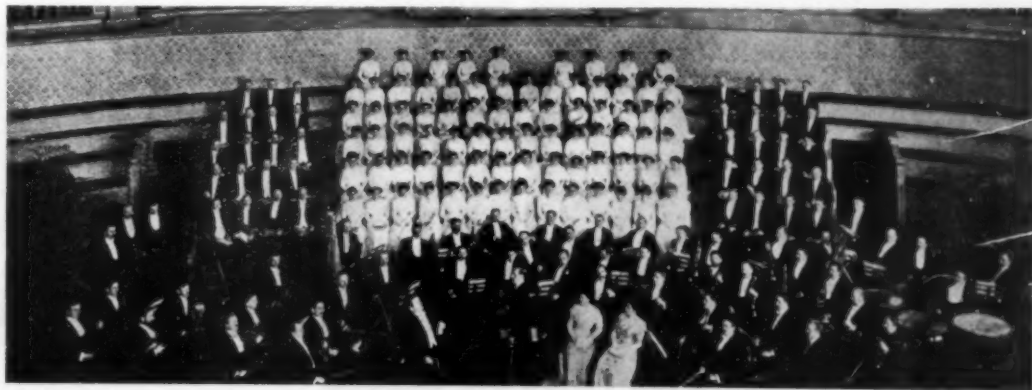
*Committee Report.* (a) A census of all C. L. S. C. Readers in your town from which a Directory could be made; (b) formation of an S. H. G.; (c) scholarships (both C. L. S. C. and Summer Schools) for Chautauqua; (d) plans for Chautauqua this year.

*Toast.* "Chautauqua, Our Alma Mater. How can we make her service to our country greater?"

### THINGS WHICH PEOPLE OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA

1. This is Chautauqua's *fortieth anniversary*. Think what this means not only to *American Education* but to *world-wide influences*.

2. Chautauqua is an American word and an American idea. Upon whom does the responsibility for its development rest?



Choral Society of 150 Employees of Marshall Field's, Chicago. See page 392.



A May Party on the Roof of McCreery's, New York

## THE DEPARTMENT STORE SOCIAL SECRETARY

### II. SOME OF HER PEOPLE AND HER PROBLEMS\*

Mottalena Shallus

**A**MONG whom did I work? In a public address at the Convention of Charities and Corrections (1912), a prominent social worker and investigator of conditions among women workers in New York City, exclaimed: "Why everybody is picking at the store girls Heaven only knows, I don't—for they are the best bunches I find." So say I after twelve years' companionship with them.

Who are they? Well, in my bunch of over a thousand men, women, boys and girls, I had the variations of a cosmopolitan American city. I had several noted musicians from the choirs of the city—even the cornetman sang bass in the quartette choir of the wealthiest church in its denomination. There were elders, deacons, vestrymen and whatnot of church officials; Sunday School superintendents, teachers, pianists, choristers and members of nearly every organization known in the Jewish, the Catholic and the Protestant church world. There was a like representation of national and local organizations and fraternities—non-religious—from the Masons of Solomon's Temple, to the

Protected Home Circle, inclusive. Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution were there.

Was there a settlement or an institution in the city which needed volunteer instructors in lace making, embroidery, hand and machine sewing, fitting, alterations, basketry, raffia work, bead work, clay-moulding, stenography, bookkeeping, athletics, voice training, leaders for camp-fire girls and boy scouts—these busy people from the stores and busy teachers from the schools gave their services for others.

Then there were others who earned the living for the family; and who must rise early and late to bake and brew and sew for the family. There were the

girls I often put to rest on the couches in the rest room, at noon, while I took their family supply list and went to the city market and elsewhere marketing, paying gas bills, to save them as many steps as possible. There were boys and girls who went to night schools and trade schools, those who took special work in music, elocution, dancing, cooking, sewing.

There were the men who hurried home to relieve the others of family cares; the boy and the girl who searched our excellent branch library for the latest novel or who preferred to request that I ask to have certain technical works put at their disposal; the girls who went out every night and



A Corner of Wanamaker's Rest Room, 80 feet long

\*This is the second of three articles descriptive of the qualifications, problems and methods of the department store welfare worker. The first article appeared in *The Chautauquan* for December 13, 1913.





A Section of the Employees' Library at Macy's, New York

seemed none the worse for it, and the girls who spent their leisure time in a way which might not be recalled in days to come as pleasure: the girl whose money was her own to spend or to save; the girl who never expected to earn her own living and chafed under the burden; the wife who from force of circumstances became the wage earner, pro tem; the older women who worked so faithfully because either a denied right to a comfortable home among friends or an inheritance swept away or perchance an ever small wage kept them still on duty; the girl who preferred the bustle of life to the quiet of home; the offish girl who, like Samantha's husband, must be headed off constantly, because she must earn her food, clothing and shelter, too. Those who are physically handicapped had had their places, too, and kept well to the mark, with a helping hand from the rest. Indeed the whole fifty-seven varieties of life were there.

How did I make friends with my people? Just naturally. I met each one on his or her own ground unless emergency called for quicker methods. A casual remark as I was visiting among the departments, the reporting of a case of sickness or a trip to make friends with some one in especial, led to an acquaintance with each—and I would find this one—aside from her daily work—a tower of information on insurance, on real estate, on good investments, or points of general law, on new legal phases of current import, on loan

sharks and other undesirables. In short, I could command expert advice on almost every subject among my own people to be used for my people.

What could I teach my people? Whatever was needed. Personal appearance, gracious conduct and faithful service, with a loyal appreciation of those in authority came first. Then I gave personal comfort and any service which could be rendered. The sick were visited and if necessary beyond the admirable mutual aid system established

among us and simply administered, I supplied tempting food and flowers, sometimes the physician and hospital service. I looked for new houses or new boarding places; advised on private affairs when asked; saw that all the new books worth having and all the music, ragtime or classic, asked for was supplied. Sometimes a busy agent was neglecting the home plant; some of the family might be missing and the army and navy and unions and lodges had to be scoured from ocean to ocean to find them; the cook might have been too hilarious at a wedding and needed some one to bail her out; eyes, ears and adenoids needed attention! Sometimes death entered our ranks and special attention to shopping for the living and the dead was in order, and the flowers were to be chosen and sent, and the funeral services attended. Families were visited when death, serious illness or accident occurred to other members of the family. In short, there was no real need to any employé or to their families which was considered too unimportant to command attention. And this care enlisted the department, the firm and all the friends and made us all of one family.

Was I busy? Yes, from seven a. m. if necessary until ten p. m. or later. Did I make a program for the day? If I did, it was shattered by circumstances. Whatever call was most necessary, was the duty done. I might have to pick up a



Music Room and Women's Rest Room at Marshall Field's, Chicago

## The Chautauquan

### Art Galleries in Washington, D. C.

sick one, travel a hundred miles with her to place her in her mother's care and not be in my office for days. Those out on the mountain—in the sanatoria—were never forgotten nor their families in the home. My work one day might be in Russia and the next with the Government at Washington.

Expenditure of time and money—if money were needed—depended entirely on the case. I recall with amused satisfaction a cash girl whose general carelessness was appalling. I commenced with her shoes and succeeded in persuading her that an application of our blacking, which was very conveniently placed, would improve her appearance; by and bye I suggested that she should have her petticoats made an inch shorter than her dress skirt; later her belt received attention; then the cleanliness and good conditions of her waist and neck arrangements; and last of all I tackled her hair. In the meantime, she was "cash" and "wrapper" and "stock" and then in her evolution of personal appearance she became a table girl—neat to satisfaction, and a tremendous power in her aisle on all points of the correct thing in raiment. On other cases, vastly different, years were spent in carrying out some desired end satisfactorily. But it was for the betterment of all concerned that I was there—and I had a generous firm and an appreciative employer to stand back of me. All concerned found that my work was a good business venture. Further, each employee was admonished that while the firm must have certain services, that each gained for himself or herself inestimably more in following out the best things in life.

The city of Washington offers exceptional opportunity for the study of Greek and Roman art. The National Gallery of Art of the Smithsonian Institution and the Corcoran Gallery of Art are rich in casts and reproductions of the best known works of ancient sculptors. The National Gallery contains a number of original statues unearthed from the ruins of ancient cities. In the Corcoran gallery there are no original pieces of sculpture but there are hundreds of casts, marbles and bronzes, reproductions of the great relics of ancient civilizations.

The National Gallery contains a great many terracotta statuettes, some of them of great age. The subjects represented are mostly figures of deities, mythological subjects, scenes from daily life, caricatures and animals. Most of them show female figures, seated or standing, with a high head dress or with a veil or part of the upper garment drawn over the head. As these figures have chiefly been found on sites of former tombs it is assumed that they were originally intended for religious purposes although they doubtless lost this significance in time and were used by the Romans for toys and gifts and for adornment.

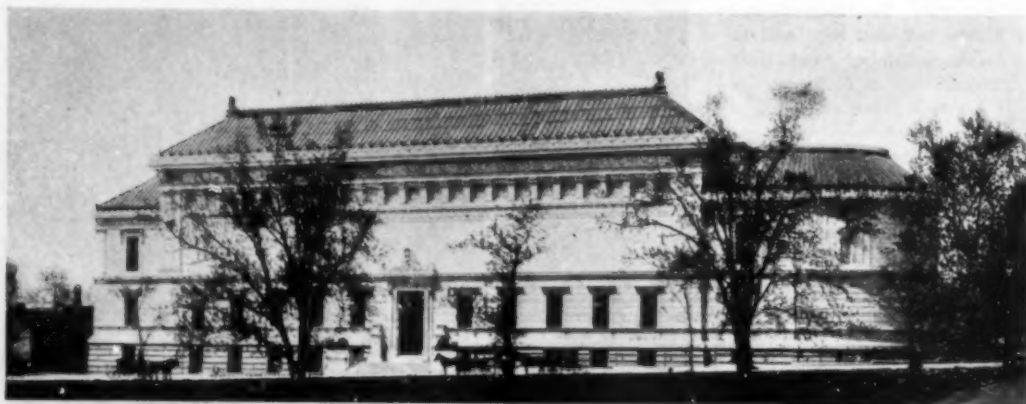
Etruscan pottery occupies a prominent position in the museum. These works in terra cotta and bronze have come many from tombs. A magnificent model of the Parthenon, a cast from the capital of a marble column of the temple of Castor in the forum in Rome,

a cast from the bronze original of The Serpent of Delphi, a cast from an original in marble of Hermes, from the island of Andros, and a cast from the original in marble of The Fates from the eastern pediment of the Parthenon are among the more prominent exhibits. Included in the collection of bronzes are knives, bracelets, chisels, daggers, arrows and spear heads, pins, cups and swords.

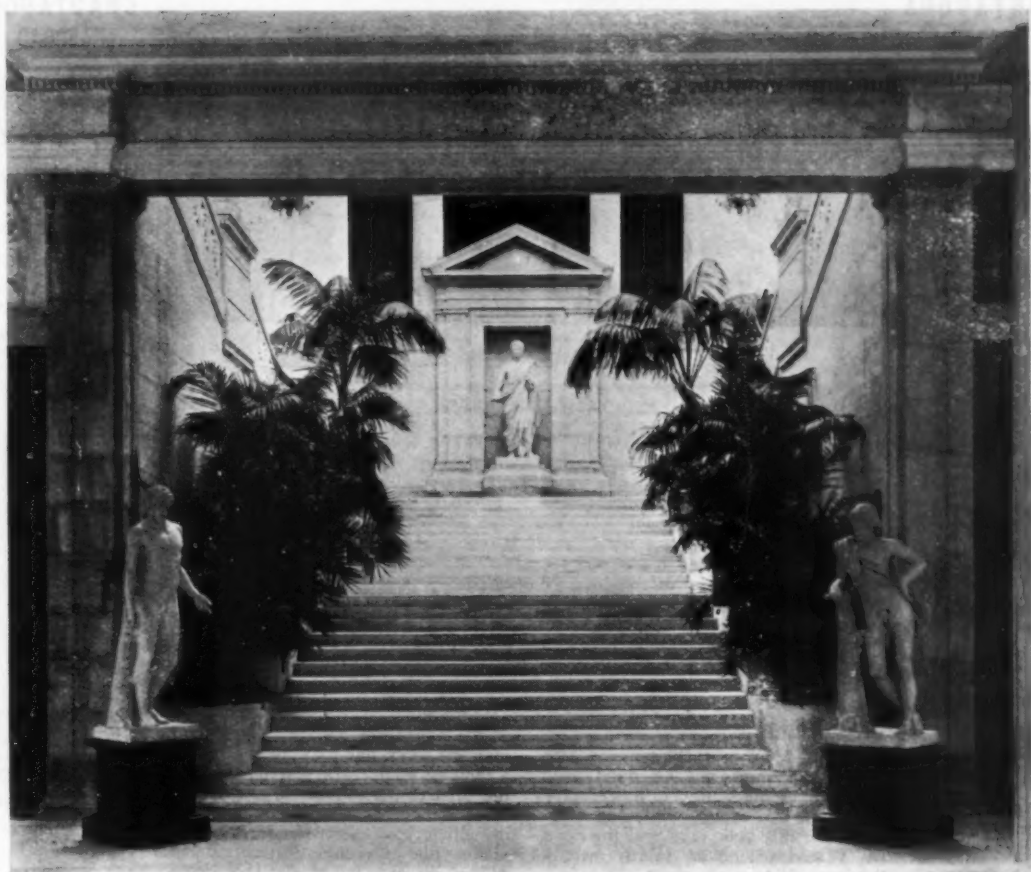
A handsome catalogue of the gallery and labels give a great amount of information regarding the history of the various pieces and collections.

In its antique casts the Corcoran Gallery of Art contains a splendid series of reproductions from the frieze and the eastern and western pediments of the Parthenon. Casts of prominent figures in Greek and Roman mythology and other antique subjects are placed opposite to those from the Renaissance period. In the latter collection is a reproduction of the West Bronze Gates of the Baptistery at Florence which are of great artistic interest. A collection of electrotype reproductions of ancient vessels found on the site of a Roman camp near Hildesheim, Hanover, includes some thirty pieces.

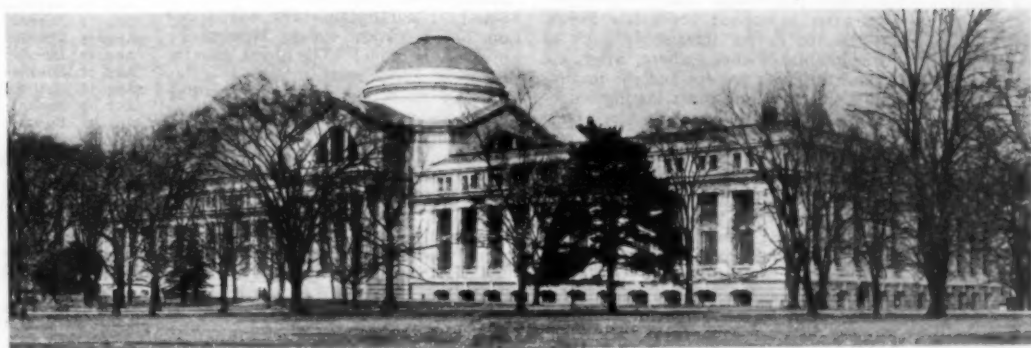
C. L. S. C. students in Washington and vicinity have great opportunities for the study of antique art in these two great museums and galleries. The National Museum is open to visitors every week day. The Corcoran gallery is closed every summer from the first of July to the first of October. It is open at other times as follows: On Sundays from 1:30 to 4:30 p. m.; on Mondays from 12 m. to 4 p. m.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.



Exterior of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.



Interior of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.



New Building of the United States National Museum—the "Smithsonian"—in one wing of which are housed the Collections of the National Gallery of Art

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and  
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston  
June 25 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 FurnessAb'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
July 7 Kenilworth  
July 8 Stratford  
July 8 Oxford  
July 9 London  
July 10 London  
July 11 London  
July 12 London  
July 13 London  
July 14 Paris  
July 15 Paris  
July 16 Paris  
July 17 Paris  
July 18 Paris  
July 19 Paris  
July 20 Paris  
July 21 Brussels  
July 22 Antwerp  
July 23 The Hague  
July 24 Amsterdam  
July 25 Cologne  
July 25 The Rhine  
July 26 Heidelberg  
July 27 Interlaken  
July 28 Bernese  
Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
July 31 Venice  
Aug. 1 Venice  
Aug. 2 Venice  
Aug. 3 Florence  
Aug. 4 Florence  
Aug. 5 Florence  
Aug. 6 Florence  
Aug. 7 Florence  
Aug. 8 Florence  
Aug. 9 Florence  
Aug. 10 Rome  
Aug. 11 Rome  
Aug. 12 Rome  
Aug. 13 Rome  
Aug. 14 Rome  
Aug. 15 Rome  
Aug. 16 Rome  
Aug. 17 Rome  
Aug. 18 Naples  
Aug. 19 Pompeii  
Aug. 20 Capri  
Aug. 21 Amalfi  
Aug. 22 Brindisi  
Aug. 23 Corfu  
Aug. 24 Patras  
Aug. 25 Athens  
Aug. 26 Athens  
Aug. 27 Athens  
Aug. 28 Athens  
Aug. 29 Athens  
Aug. 30 Delphi  
Sept. 1 Delphi  
Sept. 1 Olympia  
Sept. 2 Olympia  
Sept. 3 Patras  
Sept. 4 Palermo  
Sept. 5 Naples  
Sept. 6 Algiers  
Sept. 7  
Sept. 8  
Sept. 9  
Sept. 10  
Sept. 11  
Sept. 12  
Sept. 13  
Sept. 14  
Sept. 15  
Sept. 16  
Sept. 17  
Sept. 18  
Sept. 19  
Sept. 20  
Sept. 21  
Sept. 22  
Sept. 23  
Sept. 24  
Sept. 25  
Sept. 26  
Sept. 27  
Sept. 28  
Sept. 29  
Sept. 30  
Sept. 31  
Oct. 1  
Oct. 2  
Oct. 3  
Oct. 4  
Oct. 5  
Oct. 6  
Oct. 7  
Oct. 8  
Oct. 9  
Oct. 10  
Oct. 11  
Oct. 12  
Oct. 13  
Oct. 14  
Oct. 15  
Oct. 16  
Oct. 17  
Oct. 18  
Oct. 19  
Oct. 20  
Oct. 21  
Oct. 22  
Oct. 23  
Oct. 24  
Oct. 25  
Oct. 26  
Oct. 27  
Oct. 28  
Oct. 29  
Oct. 30  
Oct. 31  
Nov. 1  
Nov. 2  
Nov. 3  
Nov. 4  
Nov. 5  
Nov. 6  
Nov. 7  
Nov. 8  
Nov. 9  
Nov. 10  
Nov. 11  
Nov. 12  
Nov. 13  
Nov. 14  
Nov. 15  
Nov. 16  
Nov. 17  
Nov. 18  
Nov. 19  
Nov. 20  
Nov. 21  
Nov. 22  
Nov. 23  
Nov. 24  
Nov. 25  
Nov. 26  
Nov. 27  
Nov. 28  
Nov. 29  
Nov. 30  
Dec. 1  
Dec. 2  
Dec. 3  
Dec. 4  
Dec. 5  
Dec. 6  
Dec. 7  
Dec. 8  
Dec. 9  
Dec. 10  
Dec. 11  
Dec. 12  
Dec. 13  
Dec. 14  
Dec. 15  
Dec. 16  
Dec. 17  
Dec. 18  
Dec. 19  
Dec. 20  
Dec. 21  
Dec. 22  
Dec. 23  
Dec. 24  
Dec. 25  
Dec. 26  
Dec. 27  
Dec. 28  
Dec. 29  
Dec. 30  
Dec. 31

Due New York



CAPRI

Capri, rugged and picturesque, has always enjoyed greatest popularity with all sorts and conditions of people. The monster Polyphemus once was there; witness the great fragment of a mountain that he threw at Odysseus and his men. You may see it still projecting from the sea where it fell. Just across the strait the Sirens sat upon their rocks and lured their prey. The rocks are there beyond all doubt or cavil. And so Greeks, Romans, Germans, Normans, French and English, beings from the realm of fancy and in sober fact, all have desired this lovely spot. Some wished, like Tiberius, to mope in lonely grandeur. Others had an eye to its strategic value, but tyrants' palaces and fortress walls have alike crumbled. Here and there a fragment speaks vaguely of the past; the present generation has a note of picturesqueness, but Capri's charm is neither past nor present; it is the eternal loveliness of nature.

## THE BLUE GROTTO

Capri is a place to linger in. The dreamy loveliness of her quiet gardens invites the soul. Gay flowers are all about, far below, while the cicadas' hum fills your ears and the cone of Vesuvius smokes faintly across the bay. Happy are they who spend not days but weeks there, exploring every mysterious corner and lofty peak, or sitting quietly to drink it in. But Nature is lavish of beauty. One does not need to sail four thousand miles to find a fitting place to sit at ease and to invite the soul. And having sailed so far most travelers, who must needs count the days of their pilgrimage, hurry regretfully on after a stop of but a few hours. They are drawn irresistibly back to the haunts of men, where, after all, amid the busy present and the mighty past, we find our most lasting interest, our greatest reward.

However short the visit everyone wishes to see Capri's famous Blue Grotto, and mourns with good reason when unkindly breezes close the entrance. Often, alas, the mournful mood comes along before the entrance to the Grotto is in sight, for with all its beauty the Bay of Naples is most inconsiderate at times. Under such circumstances interest wanes in everything save the exact

moment when one may hope to effect a landing on terra firma. To add to the distressing situation, there are those dancing cockle-shells of boats in which you enter the Grotto. It seems like inviting destruction to embark in one, but the sailors know their business and all goes well if their directions are followed. You await your turn about the three-foot entrance, then get flat in the bottom of the skiff, while the boatman grasps a chain overhead and skillfully shoots his tiny craft through the opening when opportunity offers.

Dazed, you sit up and look about. Surely some magician has waved his wand; it is fairyland. The boat floats on liquid silver, which, Heaven be praised, is calm! The great cavern, seeming even vaster than it is, is filled with a wondrous light. The effect is weirdly beautiful beyond imagining. All too soon you are out again and nearing the little steamer; the coral women thrust their boats near yours to tempt you with their bargains; the boatman clamors for "macaroni;" the sailors jabber and seize you by the arms—and you are back on board once more.

Yet the experience is worth all the effort it may cost—and Neptune is by no means always rude.

## CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of  
Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and  
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston  
June 25 Liverpool  
June 26 Chester  
June 27 FurnessAb'y  
June 28 Grasmere  
June 29 Melrose  
June 30 Edinburgh  
July 1 Edinburgh  
July 2 Trossachs  
July 3 Durham  
July 4 York  
July 5 Lincoln  
July 6 Ely  
July 7 Warwick  
July 7 Kenilworth  
July 8 Stratford  
July 8 Oxford  
July 9 London  
July 10 London  
July 11 London  
July 12 London  
July 13 London  
July 14 Paris  
July 15 Paris  
July 16 Paris  
July 17 Paris  
July 18 Paris  
July 19 Paris  
July 20 Paris  
July 21 Brussels  
July 22 Antwerp  
July 23 The Hague  
July 24 Amsterdam  
July 25 Cologne  
July 25 The Rhine  
July 26 Heidelberg  
July 27 Interlaken  
July 28 Bernese  
Oberland  
July 29 Lucerne  
July 30 Milan  
July 31 Venice  
Aug. 1 Venice  
Aug. 2 Venice  
Aug. 3 Belluno  
Aug. 4 Pieve di Cadore  
Aug. 5 Cortina  
Aug. 6 Cortina  
Aug. 7 Toblach  
Aug. 8 Innsbruck  
Aug. 9 Munich  
Aug. 10 Munich  
Aug. 11 Nuremberg  
Aug. 12 Bayreuth  
Aug. 13 Bayreuth  
Aug. 14 Bayreuth  
Aug. 15 Dresden  
Aug. 16 Dresden  
Aug. 17 Dresden  
Aug. 18 Berlin  
Aug. 19 Berlin  
Aug. 20 Berlin  
Aug. 21 Berlin  
Aug. 22 Hamburg, sail  
Sept. 1  
Sept. 2 Due in New York  
Other sailings from Boston:  
June 20 To connect with party at Edinburgh  
June 27 To connect with party at Stratford

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.



## C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 387-390 inclusive.



Central Union Church, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands

The Alpha Circle of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, meets in the Ladies' Parlor of the Central Union Church. The members of the Circle are particularly interested in discussion of the tariff and in war news.

\*\*\*

Both public and private libraries are used for reference by the members of the Circle at Farmer City, Illinois.

\*\*\*

The Busy People's Reading Club of Athens, Ohio, has access to an excellent Carnegie Library which contains the former libraries of the Ohio University, the public school library and the city library.

\*\*\*

A letter from a person who had spent some time in Bulgaria was read at one of the recent meetings of the Carnegie Chautauqua Circle of Waterloo, Iowa.

\*\*\*

A record of personal "Experiences in New Zealand" and a talk on the "Life and Work of Dr. Schlieman" were two delightful numbers on a December program of the Progressive Chautauqua Circle of Brockton, Massachusetts.

\*\*\*

Two of the librarians of the Canton,

Illinois, library are members of the Chautauqua Circle and are generous with their help in securing material for papers. Last year the library bought the extra pictures to illustrate "Mornings with Masters of Art," and arranged them for display as they were needed. This year it has placed at the disposal of the Circle a large set of prints of Greek art objects.

\*\*\*

At the annual meeting of the Seaside Alumni of Belfast, Maine, a graduate of 1913 was welcomed into the fold. The emblem of the Athene Class, the owl, was prominent in the decorations and the class song and yell were delivered with gusto. As her entering speech she described the ceremonies of Recognition Day at Chautauqua, New York, last August. The official delegate of the Circle to the Assembly gave a report of the session.

\*\*\*

The Thomasville, North Carolina, Circle has had the privilege of listening to the travel reminiscences of a recent visitor to Greece. The talk was illustrated by postcards, maps and books.

The Circle at Easton, Illinois, includes three grade teachers, one high school teacher, six Sunday School teachers, two bankers, one farmer and his wife. Discussions are greatly enjoyed and attendance is always good.

\*\*\*

Congress Park, Illinois, is not far from Chicago, and the Circle is planning to visit the Art Institute and to go through the building with a competent guide. This is the plan put into effect by circles in other towns accessible to large museums. With the Progressive Circle of Brockton, Massachusetts, the visit to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is an annual function.

\*\*\*

Cashtown is a Pennsylvania mountain village of but 35 families, but it is full of civic spirit and it is inclined to accomplish much of its public work through the Chautauqua Circle. This group has equipped and opened a playground with a swing, see-saws, etc., and has beautified it with flowers and trees. The members also have opened and equipped a library which is furnished and used as a social center. They have helped build a wooden sidewalk to make it possible for the children of a nearby town to get to school; they have inaugurated clean-up days and they have sent letters to the stores and public places asking the proprietors to prevent profanity on their premises. The library is young and struggling but they get fresh "loans" from the state every six months. One reader keeps her Chautauquan on the Library table. Recently Miss Hamilton, Field Secretary, made an address to the whole town gathered in the school house. Afterwards an adjournment to the Library gave opportunity for the enjoyment of an elaborate feast.

### Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the *Highways and Byways* of this number.

1. Report on the manner and extent to which the administration's attitude toward the trusts will affect our state.
2. Discussion of the chief means of preventing tuberculosis and of how we can apply them in our own families and in our town.
3. Talk on how we may profit by using the postal savings bank.
4. Answer to the question, "What sorts of schools are provided by our state?"

## The Writer's Magazine

A Journal of Information for  
LITERARY WORKERS

Helps you Write, Re-write and Sell. Keeps you in constant touch with the markets. Trial 3 months subscription, 25 cents. One year, one dollar.

THE WRITERS MAGAZINE

Dec. 5 to Jan. 20 N. Y. C.

**WHAT SCHOOL** There is only one best school for each boy or girl. Write fully what kind of school you seek, location preferred, expense limit for school year, etc., and you will receive free of charge, catalogues of schools meeting the requirements indicated. Complete 250 page Directory of all schools and colleges in the United States, mailed for 10c to cover postage. Educational Aid Society, School Information Bureau, 1665-65 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**FREE**—A 20-page booklet dealing with the causes and correction of

### DEFECTIVE ACOUSTICS

This booklet is addressed to Architects and all who are interested in the correction and prevention of acoustical defects in auditoriums; and particularly to judges and lawyers who find it difficult to hear or be heard in court rooms. Send a request on your letter-head.

**JACOB MAZER**, Acoustical Engineer  
815 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### EUROPE—AFRICA

Wonderful MOTOR Tour, Algeria, Tunisia

Best automobile roads in the world; wild, weird, fascinating scenery. The lure of the desert in March.

"The Garden of Allah"  
Motoring in Italy and Touraine, Easter in Rome. The Riviera; Paris. Six girls. Highest References.

Miss Welden, Murray Hill Hotel,  
New York

## BUILDING A HOME?

It costs no more to build an attractive, artistic home than the other kind, and you will be sorry if you don't include all the built-in conveniences which we have devised to make house-keeping and home-making a pleasure. Your carpenter can do all if you have our plans and details.

New edition "BUNGALOWCRAFT" now ready. 128 folio pages showing the most artistic and convenient bungalows (running mostly from \$1,000 to \$2,500) inside and out. If you are thinking of building you will get most valuable suggestions from this new book. It is the latest, most comprehensive, most practical. Copiously illustrated with photographic and line cuts of REAL BUNGALOWS with large, clear floor plans. Nothing just like it ever published before. Price \$1.00 postpaid, which amount is returned when plans are purchased.

Our Bungalows have given to Los Angeles and Pasadena world-wide renown.

Smaller book showing 38 ideal small Bungalow Homes, inside and out, 25 cents, postpaid.

**THE BUNGALOWCRAFT CO.**  
507 Chamber of Commerce  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## The Chautauquan

### Chautauquan Service Department

This department is designed for the use of our subscribers. Among the many thousands who read these columns there are many who want what you would dispose of and vice versa. The rate is a 1-2 cents per word in advance, minimum charge 50 cents; 10 per cent discount on six insertions and 20 per cent on twelve insertions.

### TRAVEL

**GO TO EUROPE AT OUR EXPENSE.** A few tours to organizers of small parties. Write today for plans and programs. University Tours, Box A.A., Wilmington, Del.

### EDUCATIONAL

**A LIBERAL EDUCATION**, including English, German, French, Spanish, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, \$1.00 a year. Sample lesson free. Educational Publishing Co., Watertown, S. D.

**CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN HARMONY AND COMPOSITION** under well-known Boston Organist and Teacher. Write for information. Raymond Robinson, 6 Newburg St., Boston, Mass.

### WANTED

**GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO MEN—WOMEN.** Big pay. Write for list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dep't C-168, Rochester, N. Y.

**POSITION WANTED.**—Lady, two years' experience in institutional work and Mechanic's Inst. Lunch room graduate desires employment through Chautauqua season. Terms reasonable. Miss Mary J. Faulkner, Y. W. C. A., Rochester, N. Y.

**WANTED—RELIABLE PERSON** to report to us all kinds names, local information, etc. Good pay. Spare time. Confidential. Enclose stamp. National Information Sales Company, Ang., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**MEN AND WOMEN OVER 18**, get Government Jobs. \$50 to \$150 month. Parcel Post and Income Tax mean hundreds of post-office, railway mail and internal revenue appointments. Write immediately for free list of positions now available. Franklin Institute, Dept. B-68, Rochester, N. Y.

### LITERARY ASSISTANCE

**WE ASSIST IN PREPARING LECTURES.** Addresses, Speeches, Essays, Club Papers, for club members and speakers. Materials gathered, programs arranged. Criticism and revision of manuscripts. Expert service. Authors Agency, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

**A GAZETTE IN ESPERANTO** with a key by which it may be read will be sent to anyone upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address: Port Richmond Esperanto Group, Port Richmond, N. Y.

**MOTION PICTURE PLAYS**  
**MAKE MONEY WRITING MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.** Pay \$10 to \$100 each. No literary experience necessary. Big demand. Send for free illustrated booklet. Tells how. American Authors Association, 207 Astor Theater Bldg., New York.

**SONG POEMS WANTED**  
We pay 50¢ per line. Send 5 poems or 10 stanzas. They may make you a star. Haworth Music Co., 518 Washington, D. C.

## TALK ABOUT BOOKS

**A MANUAL FOR WRITERS.** By John Matthews Manly and John Arthur Powell. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$1.35 postpaid.

This Manual is a supplement to the Manual of Style of the University of Chicago Press. It is intended for the help of writers and contains not only sensible, brief chapters on composition, grammar, spelling, capitalization and punctuation, but directions for the preparation of manuscript for the printer. This typographical advice alone is calculated to add to the user's chances of a happy hereafter since, if followed, it will tend to make more amiable the temper of the compositor who deals with his copy. For clearness the Index is beyond praise. This handbook should be on the desk of every writer who has an ambition to be careful.

**COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND POSTAL INFORMATION.** By Carl Lewis Altmair. New York: The Macmillan Company. 70 cents.

No simpler or more comprehensive volume on correspondence ever has been published than this recent addition to Macmillan's Commercial Series prepared by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Finance of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. Every aspect of the technique of the business letter is covered with the utmost clarity, and a chapter on composition is intelligently suggestive. Business odds and ends such as the preparation of circulars, follow-ups, telegrams, and a dozen other matters, including filing and indexing, are detailed in separate chapters. The section on Postal Information should be copied by the government. It is intelligible.

**FARM LIFE READERS.** By Lawton B. Evans, Luther N. Duncan and George W. Duncan. New York: Silver, Burdett & Company. Book Four, 45 cents; Book Five, 50 cents.

One way of helping to keep the young people on the farm is to give them reading matter about the country and about farm life which is just as interesting as reading matter about city life. In the preparation of this admirable series of grammar school readers the editors, who are all three southern teachers, while one is a professor of school agriculture, have aimed to present good literature, to show the dignity, usefulness and beauty of country life, and to teach certain underlying principles of farming. The compilations include literary selections in prose and verse from authors of reputation and a number of original articles by authorities on agriculture. Trees, birds, domestic animals, familiar crops, Corn and Tomato Clubs, seasonal pleasures—all these and much more make vivid reading. The next edition would be better by omitting the selections, "The Catfish," "A Georgia Foxhunt," "The Panther Hunt," and the cut of "An

American Trotter" with an overhead check. While these readers are of especial value for the South, they are interesting for all parts of the country.

**FRESHMAN RHETORIC.** By John Rothwell Slater. New York: D. C. Heath & Company. \$1.

The freshman needs to be taught to think and the author of this agreeably slender text-book tries to help him to apply his rhetorical knowledge to all his other work. Without attempting an answer to the flippant question "Can a freshman be taught to think?" we can at least honor this attempt. The book deals briefly and well with the usual rhetorical themes.

**ENGLISH COMPOSITION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.** By Canby, Pierce, MacCracken, May and Wright. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.00 net.

If you can't find what you want ready made, make it yourself. That is what five members of the department of English Composition in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University seem to have done in the preparation of this comprehensive volume. Under the heads of 1) Exposition, 2) Argumentation, 3) Description, and 4) Narrative, there is clear and comprehensive discussion of the usual subdivisions. Selections from well-known writers illustrate the points which are made, and the quotations are placed where they belong—close to the matter they illuminate and not at the end of the book. The authors have written each on his specialty but they have united in the elaboration and revision of the whole.

**PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY.** By Walter Burton and Charles Ammerman. Edited by Earle Raymond Hedrick. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

Teachers who read Prof. N. J. Lennes's article entitled "Some Present Tendencies in the Teaching of Elementary Mathematics" in *The Chautauquan* for November 1, 1913, will be interested to find in this text-book that the relations of geometry to the activities of daily life are constantly being emphasized. Theorems of highest importance are so indicated by selected type. The figures illustrating the Solid Geometry are a vast improvement on the usual confused line drawings.

**INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGY.** By Maurice A. Bigelow and Anna N. Bigelow. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

This elementary text-book adds to clearly expressed definition and explanation, directions for experiments illustrating the text in which—not in an appendix—they are placed. To tell facts concerning life is the object of the authors, and the great vital story is told in terms of vegetable or animal life and is applied with intelligent delicacy to human life. The section on Heredity and Eugenics is developed in accordance with the most recent knowledge and is wisely presented.

## WE OFFER POULTRYMEN

For a short time only an exceptional opportunity to secure Valuable Books on Poultry Management by taking advantage of our generous subscription offer for Poultry Success. Every Poultryman should read

## POULTRY SUCCESS The FOREMOST POULTRY Paper

Progressive, live, up-to-the-minute. The paper that keeps you posted. A subscription to Poultry Success will save you money, increase your business, make you a better manager. Every poultryman should read it.

### FIVE STANDARD BOOKS ON MANAGING THE POULTRY PLANT

**Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved**, revised 5th edition of this famous book just off the press, covering every phase of the business.

**The Smith Method**, a treatise on the possibilities of the small plant, one of the most valuable poultry books out. Thoroughly practical and helpful.

**Up-to-Date Poultry Houses and Appliances**, containing drawings and designs for building the modern plant. A very valuable book,

well illustrated. Price 50 cents. **Poultry Keeping in a Nut-Shell**, a book that gives a concise compilation of practical methods. Full of modern methods and short cuts. Every poultry raiser needs this book. Price 5 cents.

**Poultry Common Sense**, our latest by Edgar Briggs. This is the new book. Full of short cuts to successful poultry raising. Contains egg, pen and hatching records. Regular price 50 cents.

### READ THIS PROPOSITION CAREFULLY

Poultry Success for one year and either Briggs or Smith books.....\$1.00

Poultry Success for three years and either Briggs or Smith books.....\$1.50

Poultry Success one year and either Up-to-Date Poultry Houses or

Poultry Keeping in a Nut-Shell or Poultry Common Sense.....50c

Poultry Success for three months' trial.....10c

(America's foremost poultry magazine, its pages filled to overflowing with valuable short cuts, live poultry news, interesting articles by big men in the poultry world.)

Write TO-DAY, inclosing stamps or cash.

**The A. D. HOSTERMAN CO., Publishers, SPRINGFIELD, O.**

Eastern Office, Press Building, Binghamton, N. Y.

## America's Leading Educational Magazine

The map shows the field of the magazine



**WILLIAM E. CHANCELLOR** . . . . . Editor

**WELLAND HENDRICK** . . . . . Managing Editor

Contributing Editors :

**WILLARD S. SMALL**      **WALTER R. SIDERS**

**MONTANYE PERRY**

with the co-operation of a board of forty-eight of America's foremost educators, including state, city and county superintendents, university presidents, and professors of education who will direct its policies.

The School Journal is a modern progressive educational magazine.

It gives its readers the opinions of leading educators upon the important educational discussions

and issues of the day.

No premiums, but all the news of importance for \$1.25 per year.

### THE JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Incorporated

31 EAST 27th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Six Months' Trial Subscription 50c

**MEXICO** A tour in fancy through this interesting and romantic land, presenting graphic pictures of the country, the people, the towns, architecture, dress, social customs, etc. A friendly but discriminating study of conditions as to intelligence, religious sentiment, morality, fitness for self-government. Six articles by E. H. Blichfeldt, Asst. Managing Editor Chautauqua Press, who lived three years in the Republic. Other supplementary material including editorial comment, pronouncing vocabulary, review questions, program outlines for clubs, etc. Complete in special double number of *The Chautauquan*. Chautauqua Press, 50 Cents Chautauqua, New York.



# POPULAR TRAVEL BOOKS AND PAPERS

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE READING JOURNEYS. EXCELLENT WINTER READING MATERIAL FOR INDIVIDUALS AND CLUBS

## Reading Journey in Central Europe

(Paper) \$1.00 (cloth) \$1.00  
A walk in Rome, A Gondola Ride through Venice, Florence in Art and Story, Zigzag Journey Through Italy, Alt Nuremberg, The Land of Luther, Tramp Through the Southern Black Forest, Among the Alps, A Trip Down the Rhine. Bibliography, etc.

## Mexico (Paper) \$1.00

By E. H. Blichfeldt  
A reading journey through this interesting and romantic land, studying conditions as to intelligence, religious sentiment, morality, fitness for self government. Review questions, program outlines, etc.

## Reading Journey Through Scotland (Paper) \$1.00

By Josephine Helena Short  
80 pages, 80 illustrations. Sidelights, bibliographies, authors, and programs for individual or club use.

## Reading Journey Through Spain... (Paper) \$1.00

By John D. Fitz-Gerald, Ph.D.  
The Spain of today with its background of History, Institutions, Literature and Art, 150 photographs. Personal observations of a Spanish-American authority.

## Palestine (Paper) \$1.00, (Cloth) \$1.00

A reading journey by Shailer Mathews, D.D., Dean Divinity School, University of Chicago; president Federation of Churches.  
Incomparable aid and incentive to Bible study. Remarkable collection of illustrations.

## Egypt (Paper) \$1.50

A nine article reading journey by the noted professor of Egyptology, James Henry Breasted.

## ALSO THE FOLLOWING READING JOURNEYS, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH BIBLIOGRAPHS, NOTES, ETC.

PARIS	\$1.50
(Paper, nine numbers)	
LONDON	\$1.50
(Paper, nine numbers)	
SOUTH AMERICA	\$1.50
(Paper, nine numbers)	
HOLLAND AND BELGIUM	\$2.00
(Paper, eleven numbers)	
KOREA	\$1.25
(Paper)	

GERMANY	\$1.75*
(Paper, four numbers)	
GERMANY AND BELGIUM	\$1.30*
(Paper, nine numbers)	
*Both for \$2.00.	
ORIENT	\$1.50
(Paper, nine numbers)	
SPIRIT OF THE ORIENT	\$1.50
(Paper, three numbers)	
ENGLISH CATHEDRAIS	\$1.50
(Paper, nine numbers)	

CHAUTAUQUA PRESS

CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

# New Chautauqua Home Reading Course

GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ITALY, EVOLUTION, CURRENT EVENTS IN THE NEW CLASSICAL YEAR COURSE 1913-14

Six thousand Greeks in the United States paid their own way back to Greece to join their Balkan allies and fight without pay for freedom from Turkish rule. The attention of the world is centered once again on the Classic lands of the Mediterranean basin, where civilizations have ebbed and flowed for centuries.

What lasting significance has Greece to the modern world? Is the importance of Constantinople exaggerated? What does our literary inheritance from Rome and Italy amount to? Is the meaning of Evolution clear?

Light on these timely questions will be found in the new Chautauqua Home Reading Course as follows:

**Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, N. Y.**

Rambles and Studies in Greece.	
By J. P. Mahaffy.....	\$1.50
The Message of Greek Art.	
By Dr. H. H. Powers.....	2.00
Studies in the Poetry of Italy:	
Roman and Italian. By Frank	
Justus Miller and Oscar Kuhns	1.50
The Meaning of Evolution.	
By Samuel C. Schmucker.....	1.50
"The Chautauquan: A Weekly	
Newsmagazine." Illustrated.	
Featuring:	
Where Civilizations Meet: Round	
About Constantinople. By	
Frank Chapin Bray.	
Current Events. "The Chautau-	
quan" improved as a Weekly	
Newsmagazine, with many special	
features, complete in itself	
as a current news review, will	
give to the reader the Chau-	
tauqua Point of View on world	
affairs, unbiased, educational	
in the broadest sense.....	2.00
Total.....	\$8.50

## SPECIAL TERMS

Chautauquan	\$2.00
Chautauquan with any one of the	
four books	3.00
Chautauquan with any two books	4.00
Set of four books.....	4.00*

## COMPLETE COURSE

All Four Books (cloth bound)	
and the Chautauquan.....	5.00*

\*Remit 30 cents extra for book set postage or prepaid express. "Collect" charges are more.